FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZHIVKOV BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO GREECE

Departs From Sofia 22 July

AU220945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, departed for an official visit to the Republic of Greece at the invitation of Khristos Sartzekakis, president of the Republic. At the Sofia airport Comrade Todor Zhivkov was seen off by Comrades Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhinov, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Stanish Bonev Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, and Emil Khristov.

[Sofia BTA in English at 1025 GMT on 22 July adds: "Mr Todor Zhivkov is accompanied by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, by Mr Georgi Dzhagarov, vice president of the State Council, by Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and by Mr Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs."]

Welcomed by Greek Officials

AU221803 Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Athens, July 22 (BTA corr) -- Today at 12 o'clock the president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, arrived in an official visit in Greece. He was met by Mr. Khristos Sartzetakis, president of Greece, and by Mr. Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece. The president of the parliament, Mr. Ioannis Alevras; Mr. Ioannis Haralambopoulos, minister of foreign affairs; other members of the cabinet, generals and admirals of the Greek military forces, and different public figures were also present at the airport.

Zhivkov, Sartzetakis Open Talks

AU222021 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Official talks between Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Greek President Khristos Sartzetakis opened in Athens tonight. A wide range of issues of interest to both sides was discussed. Particular attention was devoted to the present condition and prospects of Bulgarian-Greek relations. The two state leaders assessed positively the ties between our countries and peoples, which are developing in an ascending line. Ways and means of enriching bilateral relations and expanding and deepening cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural spheres were discussed. The special importance of the high-level dialogue, which has become a permanent and dynamic form for strengthening mutual confidence and good-neighborliness between Bulgaria and Greece, was emphasized. The talks are taking place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and in a constructive spirit.

Tonight Greek President Khristos Sartzetakis gave an official dinner at the presidential residence in honor of Comrade Todor Zhivkov. The Bulgarian officials accompanying the chairman of the State Council were present at the dinner, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere. On the Greek side, the dinner was attended by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, members of the government, deputies, and public figures. President Khristos Sartzetakis and Comrade Todor Zhivkov exchanged toasts.

Later President Khristos Sartzetakis gave a reception on the occasion of the official visit by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council.

Greek Coverage of Visit

For coverage of the visit to Greece by Council of State Chairman Todor Zhivkov, including a dinner hosted by Greek President Khristos Sartzetakis and their toasts, see the Greece section of the 23 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LEADERS ATTEND POLISH AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

AU222022 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Wladyslaw Napieraj, Polish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in our country, today gave a reception on the occasion of his country's national day. Comrades Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Petur Tanchev, Grisha Filipov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov; members of the State Council; secretaries of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Standing Committee; chiefs of departments of the BCP Central Committee; leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations; scientific, cultural, and artistic figures; and heads and members of staff of diplomatic missions attended the reception.

ZHIVKOV SENDS MESSAGES TO NICARAGUA, OAU

Greets Ortega

AU221252 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has sent the following telegram to Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua:

Esteemed Comrade Daniel Ortega: On behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people, and on my behalf, I convey to you the most sincere congratulations and I extend these congratulations to the entire people of Nicaragua, on the occasion of the national holiday of the Republic of Nicaragua -- the sixth anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution.

Throughout the last 6 years that have elapsed, under extremely difficult conditions of constant aggressive actions, of political and economic, as well as military blackmail on the part of imperialism, the Nicaraguan people, under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, have firmly defended the achievements of the revolution and their irrevocable right of independently determining their own development.

The unshakable will of Nicaragua to protect and implement the ideals of the Sandinist revolution has won the sympathy and support of all progressive and democratic forces throughout the world.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and all Bulgarian people once more reaffirm their solidarity with the heroic efforts of the people of Nicaragua in defending the sovereignty and independence of their country and in building a new, free, and democratic society.

I am convinced that the joint aspirations for the further consolidation and intensification of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will produce even greater results for the benefit of both the Bulgarian and Nicaraguan peoples, for the cause of peace, international understanding, and social progress throughout the world.

Greets OAU Conference

AU221244 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Jul 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, sent the following greetings message to the 21st conference of state and government leaders of the OAU member-countries:

The significance of the OAU as a high-ranking and authoritative forum of independent African states is growing from year to year. The Bulgarian people, together with all other peoples who are protecting the cause of peace, freedom, independence, and social progress highly appreciate the role of the OAU in the struggle waged by the African peoples against colonialism and neo-colonialism, against the policy of imperialism, racism, apartheid, for the consolidation of the political and economic independence of the African countries.

The situation in Africa today is particularly complicated because of the actions of the Republic of South Africa, which is engaged in an overt aggression against the independent, African neighboring countries, and which persists in the illegal occupation of Namibia. We are witnessing the attempts of imperialism to divert the peoples from the chosen path of development and to violate the goals of African unity, to weaken the anti-imperialist orientation of the African unity movement.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov stresses that the People's Republic of Bulgaria irrevocably supports the OAU and the African countries, as well the people of Africa, who are striving for an independent socioeconomic development, and is in solidarity with the struggle of the people of Namibia, under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization, for true national independence. We are at the side of the South African patriots joined together in the African National Congress, who are waging a hard struggle to eliminate the apartheid system imposed by the racist Pretoria regime. We consistently support the Frontline States in the defense of their sovereignty and independence.

In stating that the economic difficulties that certain African states are experiencing today are, above all, the results of colonial exploitation, as well as a result of the enslaving economic and financial association with the capitalist economist system, which had been imposed on them after the achievement of their independence, Comrade Todor Zhivkov states as follows: Loyal to its infinitely internationalist policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has always wholeheartedly supported and still supports the African and all other developing countries engaged in the struggle for the reorganization of their international, economic relations on the basis of equal rights and mutually advantageous cooperation.

TURKISH AUTHOR CITED ON MUSLIMS' ORIGIN

AU221616 [Editorial Report] Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 19 July carries on page 7 a 2,800-word article by Paunka Gocheva, candidate of philosophical sciences, entitled: "Where Is Midhat Pasha Right, and Where Is He Mistaken?" dealing with the work of Midhat Pasha (1822-1883), a Turkish political figure and writer, whose views on the situation of Muslims in Bulgaria following the 1878 Turkish-Russian war are thoroughly analyzed.

In an introductory passage Paunka Gocheva describes the personality of Midhat Pasha and his career as a leader of the "New Ottoman" movement "striving for a constitutional monarchy capable of promoting the extremely urgent economic, ideological, administrative, military, and other reforms" in the Turkish empire.

Gocheva characterizes Midhat Pasha as a "well-known politician and high-ranking statesman," and points out his "excellent knowledge about the Bulgarians and the Bulgarian question," due to his frequent visits to Bulgaria, where he was also governor general of the Danubian province for a certain period.

Gocheva dwells on Midhat's articles about Bulgaria that appeared in Western dailies following the San Stefano treaty, which confirmed Bulgaria's independence as a state. She focuses in particular on a statement made by Midhat Pasha according to which "1 million Muslims live among the Bulgarians. These Muslims have not come from Asia to settle down in Bulgaria, as is generally believed. They are descendants of the forcibly converted Bulgarians who accepted the Muslim faith during and following the Turkish invasion. They are sons of Bulgaria and of the Bulgarian people, and share the same origins. Some of them speak only the Bulgarian language." Gocheva strongly emphasizes this statement of the Turkish writer and stresses that "Midhat Pasha is right in his categorical statements on this subject."

Gocheva adds, however, that the Turkish writer was "mistaken" on other points. She refers to his assertions that "Christian Bulgarians and Muslim Bulgarians could by no means live together, and even less within the borders of the same state." Gocheva attributes such opinions to Midhat Pasha's "mentality of a true member of the 'New Ottomans' movement and a convinced Pan-Islamist." She adds in this context: "This is where Midhat Pasha is mistaken, and the views he propagated in this connection have been disavowed by history and by real life. For over 107 years the Bulgarians he mentions, the Christians and the Muslims, have been living in unity, have worked and created, were born and have died in their native land, under Bulgarian skies. As to religion, it is the personal business of the citizens. The Constitution protects citizens regardless of the religion they wish to profess." Gocheva further cites Midhat Pasha's opinions on the Bulgarians "as intellectually backward people" and she closes her article with the following statement:

"Midhat Pasha is again mistaken in expressing such views. Life and history have also disavowed him in this respect, thanks to the great deeds of the entire Bulgarian people. If we could hospitably and kindly invite Midhat Pasha to our country today, he would see the cultural achievements of the Bulgarians, of all Bulgarians -- atheists, Orthodox, Muslims, Catholics, and others -- and he would certainly be amazed; he would apologize, and recant. We would like to believe this, because for his epoch and from the point of view of the Ottoman public opinion of his day, Midhat Pasha was a sensible politician and a flexible high-ranking statesman, who was right on some points, and utterly mistaken on others."

The article contains no other reference to the present-day situation of Muslims in Bulgaria or to current Bulgarian-Turkish relations.

TRADE UNION TALKS WITH FRG OPEN IN DUSSELDORF

LD222117 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1630 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Talks between a Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions delegation and the West German Trade Union Federation [DGB] opened in Dusseldorf today. Our correspondent Petr Nemec reports from Dusseldorf: This meeting between the two countries' trade union leaderships takes place some time after the last meeting. This also is reflected in the extent and content of the talks between the delegations led by Comrade Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and Ernst Breit, DGB chairman.

At the opening of the talks held at DGB headquarters in Dusseldorf, Ernst Breit noted that West German trade unionists work in a very complicated and difficult economic situation. He recalled the 2.3 million people currently officially registered as unemployed and said that trade unions add a further 1 million jobless people in the so-called silent reserve, i.e. those who have already lost some sort of benefit or never found a job. The DGB representative emphasized that solving the problem of mass unemployment is possible only under conditions allowing the transfer of funds from the arms buildup to the sphere of peaceful investment projects. For this reason the DGB considers support for all initiatives leading to the strengthening of security and peace as one of the foremost tasks.

Comrade Karel Hoffmann said the Czechoslovak trade union movement also supports the peace movement's goals at both the national and international level. He informed the West German hosts about the position of trade unions in the social, political, and economic life of Socialist Czechoslovakia, which is frequently presented in a distorted way in the West.

Both delegations devoted a substantial part of the talks to exchanging views on the possibility of an all-European trade union dialogue on topical questions with an emphasis on the contribution of trade unionists to efforts for disarmament and the strengthening of peace.

CHNOUPEK INTERVIEWED ON HELSINKI FINAL ACT

AU221100 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jul 85 pp 1, 7

[CTK report: "The Spirit of Helsinki Has Not Lost Its Topicality: CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs B. Chnoupek on the 10th Anniversary of the Signing of the Final Act"]

[Excerpts] Questioner: Important bilateral and multilateral negotiations are underway in Geneva, Vienna, Stockholm, and other places. What do you expect of them?

Chnoupek: "In the first place, I want to stress that we consider bilateral as well as multilateral negotiations to be significant and important instruments that can play a key role in the process of lessening international tension, limiting the arms buildup and reinforcing peace. Therefore -- together with the other socialist countries -- we are asserting in a coordinated and consistent manner, and with the proper emphasis, the line aimed at the activation of dialogue at all levels and all forums.

"However, of late we have been witnessing how a diametrically different approach is being ever more intransigently employed against this line of ours.

The intentional kindling of mistrust, the lack of interest in a pragmatic dialogue and in genuine communication, and the attempts to hide a further arms buildup behind negotiations. Such an approach leads nowhere, of course. Let us recall how the Soviet-American negotiations on limiting strategic weapons ended. At that time, in the fall of 1983, the USSR refused to conduct further negotiations, the purpose of which would only be calming the world public, and this principled position, which we fully understand, has lasting validity.

"However, of late we have the impression that the United States did not wnat to learn from this lesson at the current Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear weapons. In Geneva the U.S. refuses to negotiate in accordance with the agreed-on objectives and principles of the talks, in mutual dependence, and excludes without substantiation the transfer of the feverish arms race into outer space. At the same time, the USSR's assent to these negotiations and to holding a summit meeting in Geneva in November 1985 envisages that the issue as to how to avert nuclear war, prevent the feverish arms buildup, and not permit its transfer into outer space will be discussed with priority. The USSR has already submitted to the United States specific proposals in this respect. This is what we call a constructive approach.

"Regarding the most important negotiations, from the viewpoint of prospects we attach considerable importance to the Disarmament Conference in Geneva. We would like to hope that the Western participants in the conference, above all the United States, will adopt a positive attitude to the negotiations by not blocking the stipulations of the working organs on the agenda's priority questions, by not complicating the agenda by proposing purposefully unacceptable demands, and that in the established working organs they will show the willingness to consistently implement their mandates.

"The Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe are an important and, let us say it openly, a considerably complicated forum. These negotiations have been going on for 12 years now, in the course of which the socialist states have submitted more than 20 proposals having a complex and partial nature. Unfortunately, the NATO countries participating in the negotiations have not reacted to them constructively thus far.

"In an effort to overcome the impasse, we submitted in Febrary 1985 a new initiative that in many important issues meets the Western state halfway. We think it is high time for our Western partners to give a composite and factual answer to the proposals of the socialist countries.

"It is our opinion that the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe has an indispensable place in transferring the relaxation of international tension into the military sphere. Also, here the NATO countries have not reacted to our proposals to date, to proposals whose objective is working out and adopting a comprehensive and balanced set of measures of a military-political and military-technical nature. As long as the two sides manifest enough political will, we see no reason why we could not begin this fall to work out the text of the final document, which could be ready for signing next summer. That would certainly be a significant contribution to materialization of the detente process.

"Only in a constructive, initiative approach to the solution of problems at the negotiating table can there be success in overcoming the artificial barrier of silence and deafness that prevents mutual understanding and that, by creating fertile soil for misunderstandings and conflicts, imperils peace in the world."

BILAK MEETS WITH MSZMP'S SZUROS 19 JUL

LD191448 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today met Matyas Szuros, MSZMP Central Committee secretary. They exchanged views in the course of a cordial conversation on the further development of relations between the two fraternal parties and countries and on some topical questions concerning the international situation.

HOFFMANN, BCP'S DYULGEROV DISCUSS TU ISSUES

LD201506 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Today in Prague, Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, met with Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, who has arrived in the CSSR on vacation. During the meeting they evaluated some questions concerning further increasing cooperation between the trade union organizations of both countries.

BILAK, JAKES, HAMAN ATTEND PPR EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD221529 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Andrzej Jedynak, the Polish ambassador to Czechoslovakia, gave an official reception in Prague to mark his country's national day, the 41st anniversary of the founding of the PPR. Congratulations were presented to him at the reception by Vasil Bilak and Milos Jakes, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; by Josef Haman, candidate member of the Party Central Committee Presidium; by Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the party; and by other representatives of our political, public, and cultural life.

WESTERN EUROPE, U.S. SDI POSITIONS REPORTED

LD202223 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] [Presenter Slavomir Malickaj] Response from the world press to the talks of foreign ministers and scientific research of seventeen West European countries in Paris, who discussed participation in the French Eureka program, is slow to die down. Their response to this meeting varies, but unequivocal dilemma and mistrust prevail. For instance, the fact that the talks, prepared in grandiose style, ended unexpectedly in several hours is characteristic of this situation. However, it is possible to derive certain facts from the blitz meeting that took place in Paris.

It is not a question of a civilian program, although the representatives of the participating countries would like to present it in this light. The French daily L'HUMANITE hit the nail on the head when it described the Eureka program as a supplement to the American plans for the militarization of outer space. Here is Josef Knizat with a more detailed report:

[Josef Knizat] This meeting has been monitored with great attention, above all by the United States -- that is, not only by the Pentagon, but also by the industrial centers of U.S. advanced technology production.

This is no accident: There has been a marked shift in the U.S. evaluation of the militarization of outer space. Less than 3 months ago, Richard Perle, deputy to the American defense secretary, maintained that the so-called "star wars" is an exclusively U.S. affair and that there cannot be even a mention of bilateral exchange of information and military technology with Western Europe. But Vice President George Bush altered not only this harsh tone, but partially altered the substance of the wording. Already this week he has spoken about the compatibility of the American plan of development and production of the offensive space systems with the French Eureka program. He did not state categorically that it is to be an equal, two-way flow. Hidden in his word is a crafty intention to acquire political and technological support within the NATO framework, this time not on the governmental level, but based upon cooperation between the West European and American firms.

A very dangerous change occurred in the evaluation of mutual linkage between West European and American programs for the militarization of space in the case of French President Francois Mitterrand. It is known that he rejected the American plan. However, he said in Paris that West Europe must arrive at a united strategy when implementing the Eureka program. Unity in the political, strategic, and technological spheres supposedly has to be achieved. This means that Mitterrand no longer excludes the possibility of West European and American cooperation in the process of militarizing space. The following factor is also a very important one: The changed position adopted by President Mitterrand may indicate certain fundamental changes in French military strategy, with the possible aim of increasing the power ambition of France in a sphere otherwise dominated by the United States.

In any case, the attempt to set up a united front, as far as the issue of militarizing outer space is concerned, has acquired a further and very dangerous military and political dimension. This directly concerns the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva. If Mitterrand's thoughts are implemented and if there is further support for the destructive American course at this key disarmament forum, then there arises a very real risk that West Europe will become a bearer of the increased joint responsibility for the results, or even for a possible deadlock in the Geneva talks.

INTERNATIONAL ORTHODOX CHURCH MEETING HELD

LD211634 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] An international meeting of representatives of Orthodox churches of the CSSR, PPR, Greece, the USSR, and Turkey on the occasion of the 1,100th anniversary of the death of Saint Methodius was held at Stropkov today. The participants in the meeting spoke in favor of the unity and fraternal relations between all churches and peoples and in favor of strengthening world peace. This afternoon, the representatives of Orthodox churches laid wreaths on the monument to the dead members of the 1st Czechoslovak Army Corps in the USSR at Dukla and on the monument to the dead heroes of the Soviet Army at Svidnik.

ATTITUDES TOWARD REMUNERATION QUESTIONED

LD211345 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 21 Jul 85

[From the "Living Words" program; commentary by writer Stanislav Vacha]

[Excerpt] Much has to be changed if the scientific and technological revolution is to be aimed at the right target and if it is to be implemented with the required efficiency.

In order to obtain a desired effect from scientific and technological development, the effect we rightly expect to obtain, we must comply with its requirements. Our national economy's entire management system must be tailored according to its demands in a speedy and thorough way. This will require that we alter our own attitudes and ways in many respects. People who are the standard-bearers, organizers, and promoters of such a dynamic development, which our society is expected to pursue, must be in charge of our collectives and organizations.

First, we will have to eliminate phenomena influencing our attitudes and behavior in and outside work to those who are successful in their creative endeavors. We have acquired many ways to punish those who manage to achieve something, who gain excellence and achieve good results. This starts as early as kindergarten. When a little one puts his hand up too often, he is bound to get pinched from behind. It is absolutely shameful to strive for distinction during secondary education, and even outstanding pupils are not trying to deviate too much from the average, which represents a generally recognized ideal state.

It is often necessary to hide rewards and bonuses at the workplace. There also are times when outstanding workers refuse high personal salary, public praise, and honors so as to not become a target of jealousy. Our republic maintains its leading position in the world regarding work remuneration where varied degrees of qualification are required. It is often the case that there is a negligible difference between salaries and wages of those in the same professions giving the best and the worst performance.

The principle, according to which we distorted and trimmed the khozraschot system used by the enterprises, is perhaps the most damaging demonstration of the egalitarian attitude towards remuneration. Good and bad enterprises have thus far been in principle enjoying the same real right to guaranteed income.

The principle according to which the enterprise covers its expenditure by its income has been implemented in such a way that the costs of poorly performing enterprises have been paid for by the well-managed ones. We undermine the incentives of the best enterprises by doing that, indeed, why should they exert their efforts when their achievements are to be taken away. At the same time, the poorly performing enterprises are losing interest in breaking away from losses, which are in any case paid for by society through the prices granted by the state subsidies and through various concessions. The enterprise's collective, with its managers, technicians, and workers, cannot be considered a social security case that must be nourished for years and decades and maintained by society's resources while its economic performance remains inefficient. The enterprise must contribute to society and not draw on its resources.

It is primarily the scientific and technological advance that is the main prerequisite and a way out for our entire society's future development, which breaks down this acquired habit of adopting a solely social viewpoint when judging the economy and problem of work while ignoring the developmental point of view. We are far too slow in shedding this attitude, which is becoming an increasingly more difficult obstacle to overcome on our path forward.

Instead of pushing for unjust equality between the outstanding and the backward, it is necessary to emphasize the implementation of the socialist principle of equal, demanding conditions, which will fully reveal the difference between the contributions of the individual collectives to our society and their share in our development. The contradiction between progress and backwardness has to be solved in our society in favor of progress. The acceleration of our development requires that we support not the worst, but the best performance.

BRIEFS

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY PACT WITH USSR -- (CTK) -- On 28 June in Prague, Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy premier, and Yakov Riabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, signed an agreement summing up the results of their negotiations on deepening CSSR-USSR cooperation in the chemical industry in the years 1986-90. The signing ceremony in the Hrzan Palace was attended by Milan Kubat, CSSR minister of electrotechnical industry; Eduard Saul, CSSR minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering; and Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jun 85 p 1 AU]

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH PRC -- According to the CSSR-PRC agreement on economic cooperation, which was signed in the PRC during the recent visit to that country by B. Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, the CSSR will deliver to the PRC textile machinery and spare parts and production documentation for this machinery. The CSSR will also deliver to the PRC technology for producing the BD-200 shuttleless looms. [Summary] [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 29 Jun 85 p 2 AU]

AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, EXPORTS -- Prague (CTK) -- The CSSR exports aircraft and airport facilities to more than 60 countries in the world. Within the framework of the international socialist division of labor and of specialization of production by the CEMA member-states the CSSR is ensuring, above all, the production of training jet planes, light transport aircraft, and training and sports planes. The Omnipol foreign trade organization is offering the L-39 jet training plane -- consisting of the plane itself, the pilot simulator, mobile automatic control equipment, and the catapult simulator -- from the Aearo economic unit and the Tesla concern enterprise; the L-40 TURBOLET small transport plane for 15 passengers and two crew members, from the Let Kunovice national enterprise, a plane exported mainly to the USSR and which can be easily transformed into a hospital, freight, or fire-fighting aircraft; the Z-142 two-seat, low-winged, one-engined cantilever monoplane; landing and plane position indication radio technology from the Opocinek plant; and lighting safety devices for airports from the Elektrosignal Tesla plant in Holesovice, which have been delivered to more than 50 large international airports in Europe, Asia, and America, and several hundred airports for domestic flight. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Jul 85 p 6 AU]

FISCHER ADDRESSES POTSDAM ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE

AU221348 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jul 85 p 3

[Report on Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer's 18 Jul address at Cecilienhof Palace opening of the International Scientific Conference on the 40th Anniversary of the Potsdam Agreement]

[Text] Today, 40 years after World War II was ended by the victory of the USSR and the other powers of the anti-Hitler coalition over German fascism, this international scientific conference is setting an important signal. This was stated by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who went on to say: This conference underscores that the political and international agreements concluded here in 1945 are of truly historical significance because their implementation not only laid the foundation for the European postwar order but also provided the framework for the peace order on our continent, which has stabilized in the course of 4 decades. These agreements will continue to have the same importance they have had up to now, the foreign minister stressed.

By formulating the principles of the common policy guaranteeing lasting peace in Europe, principles that were also supported by France, the chiefs of government of the USSR, the United States, and Great Britain at the same time created a document for a new beginning in the states living next to each other, indeed with each other. These maxims are inspired by the spirit of peaceful coexistence, whose principles had been anchored in the UN Charter that was signed only a few days earlier.

Oskar Fischer pointed out that for 40 years the peoples of Europe have been experiencing the longest period of peace in their continent's most recent history. Today we can rightly state that the resolutions of Tehran and Yalta, whose implementation was the goal of the Potsdam conference, have very successfully stood the tests to which they were put.

Inviolability of Stipulated Borders Was Confirmed

The Potsdam conference and its joint declaration of adherence to active peaceful coexistence is one of the most important collective international actions by states with different social systems that aims to create a just and lasting peace in Europe -- from where two devastating world wars emanated -- said Oskar Fischer.

He recalled that through the establishment of the UN 40 years ago upon the initiative of the leading powers of the anti-Hitler coalition, an international organization was created that offered all states the opportunity to jointly struggle -- on the basis of democratic international law -- to safeguard peace and the development of fruitful cooperation. The agreements of the socialist states with the FRG, and eventually the Helsinki Final Act, whose 10th anniversary and continuing viability will be marked in a few days by a foreign ministers' meeting of the signatories, have affirmed the involability of the borders stipulated at Yalta and Potsdam, and mutual respect for the territorial integrity of the states.

The speaker underscored that even today detente continues to be fruitful to a considerable agree despite the attacks directed against it and despite the fact that certain circles degree and again are seeking to deny this fruitfulness and misuse detente for interference. It is not the existence of states with different social systems that divides Europe and the world, he said, but deviation from the policy of peaceful coexistence and the attempt to deny the socialist social system its right of existence.

He who declares with reference to the Potsdam Agreement "never to want to accept the idea of a divided Europe," must -- if he does not want to expose himself to the suspicion that he wants to eliminate existing realities by force -- primarily renounce in word and deed the policy of confrontation, arms buildup and the striving for winning military superiority, and return to the principles of peaceful coexistence.

History Teaches That Joint Action Is Possible

Referring to the words of U.S. President Roosevelt that "...unity in the idea and in the will to move on side by side" is the most important prerequisite for ensuring "that the ideal of a lasting world peace becomes reality," Oskar Fischer declared: If, during and directly after World War II, joint political and military action by states with different social systems was possible in order to defend their peoples against the crimes of fascism and militarism, then in the peace accomplished, effective collaboration in order to prevent a new threat of war should be all the more possible. Today the peoples are experiencing in an only too frightening way how fateful it is to replace responsibility for peaceful cooperation throughout the world by striving for military superiority. The GDR and its allies are ready for an immediate transition from a world bristling with weapons to a reliable and comprehensive system of international security.

In this context the foreign minister drew attention to the fact that Article 11 of the Warsaw Pact, which was concluded 3 decades ago, stipulates that in the event of the establishment of a system of collective security in Europe and the conclusion of an all-European treaty on collective security serving this aim, the Warsaw Pact will lose its validity.

Security and cooperation between the states, Fischer stressed, first of all presuppose the security of the states' borders. History has taught bitter lessons in this respect. Between the German people and, in particular, their Eastern neighbors, because of the Wilhelminian and later fascist expansive policy of force, today the borders of the GDR with the PPR and the CSSR are inviolable bridges of friendship, and thus guarantors of peace in Europe. This was impressively emphasized only a few days ago by the joint German-Polish celebrations on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the agreement between the GDR and the PPR marking the establishment and existence of today's German-Polish national border.

Every responsible policy, the foreign minister continued, must respect the realities that are a result of World War II and postwar developments if it does not want to jeopardize European security and even world peace. This is also confirmed by the joint communique on the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl on 12 March this year in Moscow. It fully corresponds to the aim of the Potsdam decisions when it says in this communique that "inviolability of the borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their current borders are fundamental preconditions for peace.... Never again must war emanate from German soil. Only peace shall emanate from German soil."

GDR Policy Corresponds to the Objectives of Potsdam

This results in the following: Where the directives of Potsdam have been put into practice they contributed and still contribute to a noticeable improvement of the situation and to the gradual reduction of tensions. Dangers and complications, however, emerge where these agreements are attacked either with slogans such as "Silesia remains ours" or with the open demand to question the "status" of "central and eastern Germany as well as Eastern Europe."

Mankind is today at the turning point of its existence -- the nuclear arms race and confrontation or a peaceful life as the only acceptable alternative, stated Oskar Fischer. Plans for the militarization of space are already being prepared. Those who can objectively assess the situation must be deeply worried about this. We are convinced that advocating the principle of peaceful coexistence and collective responsibility for peace on the basis of the realities that have historically developed, and acting accordingly, is the only way out of the dangerous present international situation.

The people and the Government of the GDR have an unequivocal relationship to the Potsdam decision, the foreign minister affirmed. In accordance with the objectives of the Potsdam Agreement on the territory of the socialist German state, militarism, fascist ideology, and revanchism have been eradicated forever from state policy as well as from the people's minds. Here, the people have created a state that effectively accepts its responsibility for peace and acts accordingly.

Worldwide Coalition of Reason and Realism Is Necessary

A worldwide coalition of reason and realism against the threat of a nuclear inferno and a political dialogue on proposals that do not allow any contradictory interpretations are necessary. Together with its allies, the GDR is advocating preservation of the military balance of power at an ever lower level, up to the total prohibition of nuclear weapons in particular.

We are in favor of good-neighborly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation with all states regardless of their social systems. We are acting in this spirit also at the multilateral level, Oskar Fischer stressed.

At the rally on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the inmates of the fascist Brandenburg-Goerden prison, Erich Honecker said that the most important lesson of World War II is "to prevent a new war, to fight against it before weapons are used. In the nuclear age this has become a question of the survival of mankind, a question of existence or nonexistence."

With this in view, Oskar Fischer said in conclusion, the conference should contribute to keeping the lessons of history alive and to strengthening reason and responsibility.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET PPR LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU230845 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sent the following congratulatory telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, and to Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR State Council:

Dear comrades: On the 41st anniversary of the rebirth of Poland we convey most cordial greetings and congratulations to you, the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the fraternal Polish people on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR.

The founding of the PPR opened the to-date most successful period in the more than 1,000-year history of the Polish people, a period for which the historic victory of the USSR over Hitlerite fascism paved the way.

Under the leadership of the PZPR, the Polish workers class, together with all working people, has accomplished significant achievements in building socialism. Firmly rooted in the community of socialist states, the PPR has gained worldwide recognition for its active struggle for peace and international cooperation.

We feel deep satisfaction that the relations of friendship and manifold cooperation between the GDR and the PPR, based on the close relationship of trust between our Marxist-Leninist parties, are increasingly beneficial for both peoples and contribute to the strengthening of the alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community. As loyal friends and allies we are united by the willingness to determinedly continue to work to ban the threat of a nuclear inferno and preserve international security and stability.

On your national holiday we wish you, dear comrades, the workers class, and the entire fraternal Polish people much success in further following the path of socialism in preparing for the 10th PZPR Congress.

Please accept our best wishes for good health and well-being.

DOHLUS, FELFE, NEUMANN AT PPR EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD221547 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] To mark the 41st anniversary today of the rebirth of Poland, Ambassador Maciej Wirowski gave a reception in Berlin. His invitation was accepted by Horst Dohlus and Werner Felfe, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretaries; Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other personalities from the state and social life of the GDR. Also present were the accredited heads of diplomatic missions. Ambassador Wirowski laid wreaths in the morning at the monument to the Polish soldier and German antifascist in Berlin-Friedrichshain and at the monument to the fallen Soviet heroes in Treptow.

HONECKER GREETS NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA ON ANNIVERSARY

AU221120 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent the following greetings telegram to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and president of the Republic of Nicaragua:

Esteemed Comrade Daniel Ortega: On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR, I convey most cordial greetings and congratulations on the sixth anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution to you, the National Directorate of the FSLN, and the heroic Nicaraguan people.

Since the memorable event of 19 July 1979, extensive improvements in the life of the Nicaraguan people have been achieved within a historically short timespan, thanks to the wise and prudent policy of the FSLN.

Full of respect we observe the determined and devoted struggle, being carried on by the FSLN in alliance with all patriotic forces in order to defend the freedom and independence of Nicaragua, and which is aiming at safeguarding the social order chosen by the Nicaraguan people themselves. The GDR will continue to stand at the side of Nicaragua.

It emphatically advocates a peaceful solution to the conflicts in Central America and supports the initiatives that serve this concern.

Your latest visit to the GDR gave new stimuli to the relations between our two states and further consolidated the friendship and trusting cooperation between our peoples, as well as between the SED and the FSLN. Rest assured that the vivid solidarity with Nicaragua is and will remain near to the heart of every GDR citizen.

I wish you, esteemed Comrade Daniel Ortega, new successes in the struggle for the defense and consolidation of the Sandinist people's revolution, as well as good health and creative energy.

TRADE COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH TUNISIA SIGNED

LD190625 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The fourth meeting of the GDR-Tunisian intergovernmental commission ended in Berlin today. The two sides signed a protocol on the development of trade in the period up to 1990. They agreed on greater cooperation in industry, agriculture, transport, and trade. They also agreed to develop industrial cooperation in selected fields.

BAPTIST CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS VISIT BUCHENWALD

LD192017 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1735 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Weimar, 19 Jul (ADN) -- Young Baptists from 14 countries in Europe today honored antifascists by laying a wreath at the Buchenwald bell tower and by holding a service outside the cell in which Pastor Paul Schneider, the preacher of Buchenwald, was murdered by the Nazis in July 1939.

The 140 participants in the Fifth European Baptist Youth Conference, held in the GDR 15-25 July, had earlier visited the site of the former concentration camp.

Over the weekend the young Baptists will be visiting more than 20 nearby Baptist parishes and on Monday they will continue their discussions in Eisenach on faith and its contradiction of ideal and reality.

KADAR, LEADERS SEE OFF OUTGOING USSR ENVOY

LD221110 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest, July 22 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, met at a farewell visit Vladimir Bazovskiy, the outgoing Soviet ambassador, who left his post in Hungary Sunday.

LEADERS GREET PPR COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU230835 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 22 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] To Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR

To Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the PPR

Warsaw

Dear comrades: On the PPR's national day and on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of Poland's rebirth, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, we send you and the fraternal Polish people our comradely greetings and heartfelt good wishes.

Our party, government, and people highly appreciate the remarkable results achieved by the Polish people in safeguarding their socialist achievements and consolidating the social-political and economic life led by the PZPR. It is our firm conviction that the Polish communists and their allies -- in close unity with the working masses -- will successfully progress on the road of socialist renewal.

It gives us satisfaction that our countries' relations are fruitful and are successfully developing for the benefit of our peoples and of the socialist community. We will also continue to strive in the future to strengthen and deepen our cooperation in all the areas of life in harmony with our common ideals and goals and in the spirit of the traditional fraternal friendship between the Hungarian and Polish people.

On your national day we wholeheartedly wish you and the fraternal Polish people new successes and prosperity in your socialist fatherland and in your struggle for social progress and peace.

Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee

Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic

GROSZ, BERECZ ATTEND PPR EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD221851 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest, July 22 (MTI) -- Jerzy Zielinski, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Hungary, hosted a reception Monday at his residence on the occasion of the national day of Poland.

The reception was attended by Karoly Grosz, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and first secretary of the Budapest party committee; Janos Berecz, secretary of the Central Committee; Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council; Judit Csehak, deputy prime minister; Geza Kotai, department head of the HSWP Central Committee; Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry; Lajos Urban, minister of transportation; and Istvan Roska, deputy foreign minister; and other leading personalities of political, social, economic and cultural life. Also present were several leaders and members of the diplomatic corps in Budapest.

The State Council of the Polish People's Republic has awarded high decorations to Hungarian party and state leaders, and several representatives of economic and cultural life, in recognition of their successful activity in fostering and developing Hungarian-Polish relations. Decorations were awarded, among others, to Karoly Grosz, Janos Berecz, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The decorations were handed over by Ambassador Jerzy Zielinski on Monday at the Polish Embassy in Budapest.

BRIEFS

JOINT HUNGARIAN-FRENCH COMPUTER COMPANY -- The joint Hungarian-French company, SG 2-MKB Monetary Informatics Ltd. [composed of the Societe Generale de Service et de Gestion (SG 2) and the Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank's Monetary Informatics Branch] intends to expand its activities both domestically and abroad. In the joint venture, the Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank participates with 51 percent of the capital shares while SG 2 has 49 percent. The founders of the venture envisage the organization of monetary information systems together with related counselling services and the development and sale of so-called employed programs. SG 2-MKB has also made preparations for working with several foreign banking houses. [Excerpt] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Jul 85 p 5 AU]

RABA TRUCKS FOR PRC, EGYPT -- The Hungarian Wagon and Machine Factory Raba in Gyor has received an order from China for 300 trucks to be delivered this year. The first two deliveries are already on the way and in the coming weeks the Gyor factory will fill the entire order. The long trip will be covered by road to the Polish harbor [not further specified], and from there by ship. Before the trucks are shipped, the first technical inspection will be carried out. Egypt is also a new market for the Raba factory. A total of 80 special fuel transporters will be delivered to that country. Many thousands of Raba vans and heavy trucks are operating all over the world. In the first half of 1985 almost 800 such vehicles were produced. There has never been such a large number of vehicles produced in a 6-month period at the Gyor factory. [Text][Budapest] MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 16 Jul 85 p 9 AU]

JARUZELSKI ON NORMALIZATION, WARSAW PACT TIES

OW221431 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 22 Jul 85

["Exclusive" interview with General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, by NHK correspondent Oki on the anniversary of the founding of the Polish communist regime; date and place not given -- recorded in Japanese and Polish with Japanese translation provided in subtitles; following translation from the Japanese version]

[Text] [Oki] General Jaruzelski, last April General Secretary Gorbachev and other top leaders of the Warsaw Pact Organization visited Poland and decided to extend that pact. What significance does this have for Polish foreign policy?

[Jaruzelski] I think that your question in itself speaks for the importance of the meeting. Certainly the latest Warsaw Pact Organization's meeting was of international importance. The meeting expressed the misgivings about world peace felt by the socialist countries and warned against the fact that tension and danger in the world have amplified due to the offensive attitude by some Western forces -- the NATO member-countries and particularly the United States. The meeting also reconfirmed the firm unity of the socialist countries and expressed the desire for a lasting peace, which we have long been seeking.

It is difficult to answer your question on how the latest meeting will be reflected in Polish foreign policy. However, it can be said that as a result of the meeting the consistency and correctness of Polish foreign policy was substantiated.

[Oki] Two years have elapsed since the lifting of martial law. How has the normalization that the government talks about been accomplished in the political and economic areas?

[Jaruzelski] I think that normalization has made remarkable progress. It can be that peace and tranquility have been restored. The people have rejected the trend that gave rise to strikes, demonstrations, and other social unrest. The proof of normalization is the fact that the policies we pursued enjoyed the broad support of the people in the local elections last year.

Normalization is making progress in the economic area as well. Of course, I have no intention of saying that there are no problems at all. There are various difficulties and some of them are very serious. But the important thing, that is, the goal of reform, is to aim at complete normalization. To this end, bold and farsighted economic reform, which we have been carrying out since 1982, is necessary. This is meant to respect the ideas of business enterprises, recognize the independence of business enterprises to a large extent, and provide vitality to the economic mechanism.

Cooperation with socialist countries, especially with the USSR, an economic giant, is also very important. This cooperation needs to be incorporated in a long-range plan covering the period until the year 2000. By so doing we will be able to cope with the harsh economic policy against Poland carried out mainly by the United States. This economic policy has already inflicted a $15 billion loss on the Polish economy. On the whole, our country is heading in a good direction and I think that this will continue in the days ahead.

[Oki] There is criticism that the freedom of assembly or the freedom of speech is being suppressed even now. How would you answer that?

[Jaruzelski] Those people who make that sort of criticism had better visit Poland once. They had better stay in Poland for a while and take a good, objective, extensive, and deep look at all phenomena in this country with good intentions. It is regrettable that there are many people who are prejudiced against Poland.

[Oki] Last June Foreign Minister Abe visited Poland. What do you think of Polish relations with Japan in the days ahead?

[Jaruzelski] We shared the same views in many areas. First of all, our goals are the same. They are to advance the maintenance of world peace and the relaxation of international tension. Although different in historical backgrounds, our two countries suffered hardship and sustained heavy damage in World War II. Therefore, relations between the two countries have become very close, and because of this the two countries are struggling energetically for peace. In my opinion, Foreign Minister Abe's visit to Poland is sure to develop our bilateral relations and help make our relationship of mutual cooperation fruitful in the economic, political, cultural, and all other areas.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS VIEWS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AU221255 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20/21 Jul 85 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] PAP -- The Council of Ministers met on 19 July.

The Council of Ministers familiarized itself with the course and results of public discussion on the "Variants for the Concept of the National Socioeconomic Plan for the Years 1986-1990," which was presented for wide consultation. The full text of the document was sent to the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth; political parties; youth, vocational, and sociopolitical organizations; and about 2,000 enterprises. It was stressed that public discussion had followed several paths at the same time: enterprises, organizations, and private individuals sent their personal and collective opinions to the Planning Commission, and views were also expressed through the mass media. In this way a vast amount of material was collected, which is proof of growing public participation in planning processes.

The main goals of national socioeconomic development, particularly the creation and consolidation of the economy's capacity to develop in a balanced and efficient manner, received wide approval. Many of the views expressed pointed to the need for a faster and more intensive improvement in work organization as well as in production technology so that progress in economic efficiency can be achieved. Simple reserves for the restoration of production have been practically exhausted and an improvement in the satisfaction of needs depends almost entirely on the better use of existing resources. At the same time fears were expressed about the realism of plan assumptions for the next 5 years, especially those of the variant which set the most rapid development. Many participants in the discussion, especially among those representing enterprises, praised the fact that plan assumptions have been published so soon, as this enables them to better acquaint themselves with the main lines of economic development and, in particular, to adapt better to the requirements of general development and production programs.

The Council of Ministers recommended that discussion on socioeconomic goals and the methods of their achievement should be continued by way of providing current information on progress in work that is going on. Thanks were expressed to organizations, enterprises, journalists, and private individuals for their active participation in the debate and for the opinions, observations, and proposals that had been received in letters or had been published.

Next the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on operational programs and government orders for materials and goods for the years 1986-1988. Their range is similar to this year's and embraces 108 orders and 3 operational programs: public road and rail transportation, supplies to the food economy, and supplies to the health service. A resolution was also adopted on the principles and organization of material and technical supply processes for the years 1986-1989: It establishes areas of guaranteed supply and indicates priority goals. The total range of supplies guaranteed by the state will comprise 40 to 50 percent of the supplies of production resources, which indicates an increase in the number and importance of transactions carried out directly between independent enterprises.

MESSNER ADDRESSES VOIVODAS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU221356 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jul 85 pp 1-2

[Report on speech by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Politburo member, at the 17 July session of the 2-day voivodas meeting in Warsaw to discuss tasks of the state administration in meeting the current needs of the country's economic, social, political life]

[Text] Discussing the implementation of the government's economic policy, Z. Messner said that in the view of the Council of Ministers, the economic situation in the first 6 months of this year had not developed uniformly and in line with the envisaged progress of the central annual plan's implementation. In January and February production dropped, and in March it developed in line with the annual planned targets, but in April and May it failed to accelerate as expected. It was not until June that more favorable results were obtained and that conditions for making good some of the losses were created. However, this will be an extremely difficult task and will require the utmost mobilization of efforts by all echelons in economic management and administration. While in January and February the lower rate of growth was caused by objective reasons, the reasons for poor production results in the following months included difficulties in supplying enterprises with production materials, cooperation shortcomings, the increased number of production standstills, which had to be paid for, and the prolonged overhauls of production machinery. What is especially disturbing is the low discipline of work, a high incidence of absenteeism, and the practice of "working off" comptime in advance on normal working days between holidays, which upsets the rhythm of production. The weekly working time, excluding overtime, continues to stay at last year's level and amounts to 34 hours, which is almost 4.5 hours fewer than the nominal time. At the same time overtime continues to go up, especially on work-free Saturdays.

Z. Messner then discussed the basic indexes of the first 6 months of this year and said that 49.3 percent of the central annual plan's tasks in the field of sold production were implemented and that the value of production increased 2 percent, whereas the target was 4 percent, which represents a production deficit of Z64 billion as estimated by the Central Statistical Office. He also said that 23 voivodships obtained better and 20 voivodships worse results than envisaged by the central annual plan.

In light of these results, Z. Messner continued, in order to achieve the planned rate of growth this year it is necessary to increase production by 6 percent in the second half of this year, which is an extremely difficult task, one calling for determined efforts by the founding bodies of enterprises, including the voivodas. Special efforts should be made to improve work discipline and organization and to rationally utilize working time.

Referring to the alarming spread of the practice by which working days are "worked off" between holidays, Z. Messner stressed that the enterprises indulging in such practices include those that fail to implement their plans. Decisions were made to solve this problem in the second half of the year, and legal action is being taken to permanently prevent such practices. It is necessary for the local administrative bodies to increase pressure on enterprises and other units of the national economy and to compel them to work more consistently. Aside from central actions, the voivodas should ensure that the working time in industrial enterprises, administrative bodies, kindergartens, nursery schools, medical centers, and the trade and communications network is coordinated. I stress the importance of this problem, Z. Messner said, because organizational disarray annoys the public more than objective barriers to development.

Stressing the disproportions between the growth of wages and the growth of production, Z. Messner drew attention to cases in which the enterprises that have no necessary resources or those with which the banks had previously agreed the deadlines for submitting programs for economic improvements, continue to arrange for so-called enterprise wage agreements. In obvious defiance of the law, these enterprises continue to declare that the wage agreement should help to raise the earnings of each employee, regardless of the quality and productivity of his work. Such practices are inadmissible, Z. Mess stressed, and are in conflict with the law and common sense. The government will continue to counter such practices with utmost determination, and the necessary decisions have been made this month. The founding bodies, including the voivodas, have the duty of analyzing the performance of the enterprise wage agreements. Whenever drastic irregularities are found, the ending of such agreements should be effected in line with the law.

Z. Messner announced that the government intends to maintain the price increase indexes stipulated by the central annual plan. The basic price increases envisaged for this year are already behind us, he said. However, maintaining the planned indexes of price increases depends mainly on the total discipline in the sphere of the population's cash incomes.

Z. Messner also discussed improvements in the administration of manpower resources and said that the Government Presidium had recently defined the lines of work to rationally administer manpower. Aside from this, it is necessary to promote local activities that take into account local conditions. This applies especially to 19 voivodships in which labor exchanges function. Enterprises that submit requirements for manpower must be consistently asked to justify their claims that it is impossible for them to implement their planned tasks without increases in manpower. It is also necessary to exploit the system of compulsory labor in order to prevent the unjustifiable flow of labor from the socialized economy to the nonsocialized economy, especially of workers of whom there is a shortage.

Discussing the results of the implementation of tasks in the individual sectors of the economy in the first 6 months of this year, Z. Messner stressed that favorable changes were taking place in investments, which is a result of last year's government decisions to streamline the utilization of resources in enterprises. Generally, investment outlays this year continue to stay at last year's level and the structure of investment is slightly better. However, fewer than 80 percent of the projects continue to be completed on schedule, which makes it necessary for the local bodies of state administration to exercise special supervision to ensure a timely completion of investment projects. Housing construction must be tightened because about 15.5 percent fewer apartments were completed in the first half of this year than in the same period last year. The level of housing construction in 39 voivodships is much lower than in 1984. Given the same construction technologies, the differences in the housing construction schedules amount to between 14 and 30 months. This means that a defective organization of production processes is one of the reasons for this situation.

The situation of agriculture is slightly better than that of industry. In 39 voivodships the growth of animal procurement continues to be higher than provided for by the central annual plan. The recent decisions, including higher procurement prices to compensate for the higher prices on farm production means, should strengthen these favorable trends. The expected good harvest, which should be at last year's level, confirms this optimistic forecast.

In conclusion, Z. Messner said that at present most attention should be devoted to maintaining the money-market balance, to halting the unjustifiable increases in the population's incomes, to increasing production, and to implementing housing construction tasks, because these sectors are the most vulnerable ones in the implementation of the annual plan.

LEADERS ATTEND NATIONAL DAY CEREMONY

LD221437 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0945 GMT on 22 July carries a 34-minute live relay from Victory Square and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on renaissance day.

The reporter sketches the 41-year history of People's Poland, describes the soldier's uniforms at the tomb and those of the units drawn from all over Poland.

General Jaruzelski goes up to the members of the government and official personages awaiting him. He greets Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski; Chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak; Roman Malinowski, deputy premier and chairman of the United Peasant Party Supreme Committee; Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth; Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa; and members of the Politburo, the government and the body of generals.

Commander Lieutenant General Skalski reports to General Jaruzelski and salutes, then the state flag is raised.

The reporter names and describes the soldiers mounting guard, while in the background the national anthem is played and a gun salute is heard. The reporter talks about the contribution by each generation of Poles to the homeland and says what was won by blood and sacrifice must be defended. The ceremony proceeds with oath taking and a fanfare of bugles while the changing of the guard continues.

The delegations assemble for the wreath-laying ceremony. Jaruzelski, Malinowski, Mlynczak, Gucwa, and Dobraczynski leave the podium to lay wreaths and Jaruzelski salutes. Socialist countries' delegations approach the tomb with their wreaths. The reporter concludes and the broadcast ends at 1019 GMT.

BRIEFS

NEW HELICOPTER FOR USE IN USSR -- Warsaw, July 19 -- According to latest information, the new Polish helicopter "Sokol" which has been undergoing tests in the USSR since December, will be employed in all climatic zones of the Soviet Union. "Sokol", the brainchild of Polish scientists and engineers, will be produced in a variety of models -- passenger, ambulance, life-saving -- at the Swidnik factory of transportation equipment. It will have a maximum carrying capacity of 2,100 kilograms, speed of 200 kmh, top flight altitude of 5 thousand metres and maximum range of 300 kilometres. The passenger model will carry 14 people, including two pilots. The "Sokol" will replace an earlier model, the MI-4. Cooperation of the Swidnik factory with Soviet aviation industry has not been limited to exchange of technological information. The Soviet partner has been delivering a number of important materials and helicopter parts. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 19 Jul 85 LD]

VIENNA EMBASSY DENIES RUMORS OF CEAUSESCU ILLNESS

AU221502 Paris AFP in English 1458 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Vienna, July 22 (AFP) -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu is critically ill with prostate cancer, according to reports persistently circulating in Bucharest. The reports said Mr. Ceausescu, who is 67, was recently examined by a team of French doctors.

In Vienna, a Romanian Embassy spokesman called these reports "totally false" and said the president was on vacation in Neptun, a Black Sea resort. Bucharest diplomatic circles meanwhile expressed awareness of the rumors but said no change in Mr Ceausescu's activities had been observed.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SOMALI PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU221737 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, received today at Neptun resort Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmad, chairman of the National People's Assembly of the Somali Democratic Republic, who is heading a delegation on a visit to our country. The guest said that he has the pleasant mission of extending to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings and wishes for health and happiness as well as for the Romanian people's prosperity and progress, on behalf of Mohamed Siad Barre, general secretary of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic. The Somali parliament chairman warmly congratulated Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on the 20th anniversary of the Ninth RCP Congress, when he was elected head of the Romanian party and state. He highly valued the great achievements attained by the Romanian people in the past 20 years and eulogized Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's international activity to build a world of peace, detente, and cooperation.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest and in turn extended friendly greetings and wishes for new successes to Comrade Siad Barre as well as wishes for peace and progress to the Somali people along the road of their free and independent development.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the sides pointed out the upward course of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and countries, which are registering a continuous development in the spirit of understandings reached during the high-level Romanian-Somali dialogue. The sides emphasized the broad opportunities for further expanding and diversifying the relations of cooperation between Romania and Somalia in the political, economic, and other fields, to the benefit of the Romanian and Somali peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and understanding among nations. They stressed the contribution that the parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries can make to further extending Romanian-Somali cooperation and solving the great problems facing mankind.

Broaching certain issues of international life, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said that the key problem of our times is to halt the arms race, proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and resume and consolidate the policy of peace and understanding throughout the world. He also stressed the need to solve all conflicts through peaceful negotiations. Concerning the situation in Africa, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out the need to ensure independent socioeconomic development and consolidate the national independence of countries on that continent as well as the need to strengthen action unity and cooperation within the OAU. On this occasion, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Romania's support for and solidarity with the struggle of African peoples to completely eliminate colonialism and ensure their free and independent development.

During the meeting the sides highlighted the importance of strengthening cooperation among the Group of 77 and emphasized the need to organize negotiations betweeen developing and developed countries within the United Nations with a view to solving the problems of underdevelopment, including the foreign debt issue, and establishing a new international economic order. The meeting was attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

OFFICIALS MARK 22 JULY POLISH NATIONAL DAY

Envoy Gives Reception

AU221353 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1315 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/7/1985 -- On the Polish national day, that country's Bucharest ambassador, Boguslav Stachura, gave a reception Monday, July 22.

Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, State Council vice-president; Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister of Romania, ministers, representatives of the management of various central institutions, party and state activists, men of culture and art, journalists, participated. Heads of diplomatic missions and members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Romania attended.

Leaders Send Message

AU220914 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Jul 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; and Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR State Council:

Dear comrades: On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the SR of Romania, the Romanian people, and our own behalf we want to convey cordial congratulations and best wishes on the 41st anniversary of Poland's day of rebirth to the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the PPR, and to all friendly Polish people.

The working people in Romania are following with keen interest the sustained activity carried out by the friendly Polish people under the PZPR leadership to ensure socio-economic development, the flourishing of science and culture, and the building of socialism in your homeland.

In highly appreciating the favorable development of the traditional relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our parties and countries, we want to express our firm conviction that these relations will continue to develop in the spirit of understandings concluded together to the benefit and in the interests of the Romanian and Polish peoples and the cause of peace, socialism, and progress throughout the world.

Your national holiday is a pleasant opportunity for us, dear comrades, to extend wishes for new successes in meeting the 10th PZPR Congress and in socialist Poland's many-sided development.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania; Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the SR of Romania.

POPIT VIEWS PROBLEMS, MISUNDERSTANDINGS

LD221238 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0755 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 22 Jul (TANJUG) -- The uprising of the Slovene people was possible only within the framework of the general popular uprising of all the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, in which each nation and each nationality fought for its freedom, for the resolution of the national question, and for its statehood. This was stressed by France Popit, president of the Slovenia SR Presidency, at festivities in Ljubljana today to mark the uprising day of the Slovene people.

We were victorious, Popit said, because we had a Communist Party in which the broad masses of the people believed and therefore followed in armed struggle.

Speaking about the quality of economic activity, about the need to open up toward the world and the development of technology we must follow, Popit stressed that we must accord full importance to labor, the results of labor, and to knowledge, and we must expand the opportunities for creativity. He who knows more and who works more and better must also have more. We should not be afraid of social differences if they are on that basis, Popit said.

Our material and social progress is inseparable from socialist self-management. The stubborn persistence of bureaucratic consciousness and relations, which set themselves in opposition to the socialist self-managing production relationship, is the main cause of the critical situation in our economy and society. We must therefore count on revolutionary action being required for the struggle against tendencies depriving from such consciousness and relations.

In principle everyone is in agreement with the standpoints needed. But when a change in practice is required everything comes to a halt. The most vocal are those whom this does not suit for one reason or another. The consequences of bad economic management and erroneous development and investments are still put down to false and socioeconomically damaging socialization. Excess income is called for in some organizations of associated labor and sociopolitical communities, without any economic criteria whatsoever, using political pressures. Productive and unproductive labor are equated. Criticisms are made that exporters have a privileged position, in spite of the fact that this society has a vital interest in ensuring that as many organizations of associated labor as possible are involved in exports.

I am aware of the gravity of the material position of workers in a large section of associated labor in certain (?sociopolitical) communities, Popit underlined. Accumulated losses, great indebtedness, erroneous development programs, a small level of involvement in international exchange, and a low usage of the quality factors of economic activity all weigh upon the economic and social position of workers and deprive them of prospects. These problems, which are particular features of Kosovo, Macedonia, and Montenegro, we must solve together, for this is our common interest; upon this depends the more rapid realization of our joint development targets. The real possibilities of the developed republics must be taken into account here.

Popit went on to warn that it would be a bad thing for the progress of the developed parts of the SFRY to be held back until the underdeveloped regions catch up with them. This would not only create political dissatisfaction among the working masses of the developed parts of the state, but would put a brake on the development of socialist relations, just where they could most consistently be developed. And finally, this would hamper the SFRY's economic progress as a whole, and thereby hamper the progress of her underdeveloped regions.

Popit stressed that while taking account of the real material possibilities, we must more rapidly seek solutions that will open up socialist self-managing prospects. We shall come to agreement on the measures needed at the federal level more rapidly if delegates are not under political pressure to insist upon solutions not in accordance with the socialist self-managing production relationship and with the quality of nations and nationalities.

Popit warned that we are being too slow in building up the economic system, in spite of orientations toward the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and the standpoints of organs of the LCs. All the blame is put on the republics and provinces, which allegedly drag their feet over changes and block them in order to maintain their own positions.

Popit stressed, we can no longer hold our peace about the deceptions taking hold through the public information media to the effect that we in Slovenia are holding on firmly to our rights and that we are dogmatists whom the current systemic solutions best suit, so that we therefore stubbornly reject all changes. Such a campaign is not in the spirit of brotherhood and unity and does not help to create an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cooperation. This is partly caused by the fact that we are poorly informed about and have little knowledge of one another; the standpoints of individual republics and provinces are portrayed in a one-sided, tendentious manner, instead of being presented so to enable people to familiarize themselves with all standpoints and then judge for themselves.

In this regard, we are conscious of the LCY Central Committee Presidium's statement to the effect that recently nationalism is strongly on the increase throughout the SFRY and that it operates in an aggressive manner, for it makes use of our difficult economic circumstances and relations. The demand for a comprehensive review and evaluation of the situation regarding intranational relations and the causes of forms of nationalism and the ways in which they manifest themselves is a correct one. And in making such a review, we shall not be able to avoid the tendencies towards bureacratic centralism and its ideopolitical manifestation of superpower hegemonism, which is also one of the causes of the growth of nationalism in the republics.

Popit went on to stress that Slovenia advocates changes in the system that will strengthen the constitutional position of workers in basic organizations of associated labor and the position of the municipalities, republics, provinces, and federation.

It is by bringing about self-managing socioeconomic relations and the political system that we must expand the opportunities for the working class to freely make decisions about the surplus of their labor and managing social reproduction, taking into account the social character of income and the principle of socialist solidarity and reciprocity among workers, peoples, republics, and provinces. It is thus that the working class and associated workers will become the protagonists of the national interest of their people, accountable for its destiny and for life in common in the federal self-managing socialist community. It is national and class unity that is involved. These are not slogans, this is our reality and future, the continuity of our revolution, Popit emphasized.

France Popit went on to say that some people just do not want to comprehend these fundamental issues. They offer great-power bureaucratic centralism. It is also said that with the Constitution of 1974 we broke up the SFRY and made possible the achievement of narrow and egoistic interests of the republics and provinces, and also mutual exploitation.

Such people are irritated by the affirmation and confirmation of the national and economic force of the peoples and republics and by their statehood. In the same way, various nationalistic concepts are aired. The logic of driving a hard bargain is also in evidence.

Diverse interests, Popit said, are our reality. We must coordinate them openly, with clean accounts, and come to understandings and agreements. We must take account of the interests of others and see that our interests, too, are also taken equally into account. We shall often have difficulty in reaching agreements and understanding, but we must not lose our nerve and extort an aggreement by political pressures. Making agreements must not be restricted to the republics and provinces in the federation, particularly because this will be under the influence of state-property and partial interests, regardless of joint development, for a long time. We must use all the measures of developmental and economic policy and the action of organized subjective socialist forces to stimualte the self-managing linkage of workers in organizations of associated labor in the unified Yugoslav market; we must cultivate contacts in the cultural, scientific, and other spheres of life and work. The more self-management we have, the less misunderstanding there will be between our nations and nationalities. We must be aware that in a multinational community there is no successful alternative to socialist self-management, underlined France Popit, president of the Slovenia SR Presidency.

PLANINC, OTHERS MEET SERBIA SR REPRESENTATIVES

LD222017 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1720 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jul (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], who was accompanied by FEC vice presidents Janez Zemljaric and Borisav Srebric, and FEC member Vlado Klemencic, had talks tonight in the Serbia SR Presidency with the representatives of the organs and organizations of Serbia, led by Dusan Ckrebic, on some current questions of implementing the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and economic development in the Serbia SR (?and in the) SFRY.

The FEC and Serbia SR representatives briefed each other on their respective views on the FEC proposals concerning some systemic solutions currently on the agenda of the SFRY Assembly and of the assemblies of the republics and of autonomous provinces.

Reference was also made during the meeting to the results and difficulties stemming from the current economic trends in the Serbia SR, to production and export shortcomings, and to the measures being taken to overcome the, as well as to some results and problems in the implementation of the social policy.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY DEBATES INTERNAL AFFAIRS

LD222231 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Pristina, 22 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the Kosovo Socialist Autonomous Province judged at a session today that the internal affairs organs in both the provincial and the municipal secretariats for internal affairs had achieved notable results, particularly in comparison with 1981, with regard to equipment, preparedness, and the level of organization in carrying out their tasks and obligations. Sinan Hasan, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, was also present at the session.

The Presidency is reported to have noted that the problem of providing apartments, particularly for militia members, organizing the food supply, and improving living conditions were experienced in the internal affairs organs. The Presidency demanded that these problems be approached according to a plan and suggested that provincial organs and municipal assemblies discuss these questions and adopt measures for their solution. The Kosovo Presidency granted amnesty to a number of convicted persons.

BELGRADE ASSEMBLY REVIEWS HOSTILE, CRIMINAL ACTS

AU201602 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jul 85 p 3

[J.C. report]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 11 Jul -- Despite the complex international situation and the increasing manifestations of international terrorism, as well as the very serious economic, political, social, and other difficulties facing our country in the past 6 months, all the socially harmful occurrences in Belgrade that in any way might have endangered security, stability, and peace have been successfully combated and prevented. The number of hostile slogans seen has decreased, fewer materials of hostile and religious content [as published] have been registered, but public hostile utterances stayed at last year's level.

This among other things, was said, by Branko Kostic, secretary of the Belgrade City Secretariat for Internal Affairs, in his opening speech at the joint session of the three chambers of the Belgrade Assembly today (Bogdan Bogdanovic in the chair).

The delegates were informed that there has been an increase in attacks on shops owned by ethnic Albanian citizens, which resultedin the arrest of 11 persons. The Belgrade City Secretariat for Internal Afairs in this period registered 16 work stoppages in which 1,047 workers took part. In the area of crime, 19,772 criminal acts were reported, among which the most grave ones -- murders, rapes, and attempted murders -- have been cleared up. It was noted, however, that economic crimes increased 8.4 percent, and there was a larger number of illegal multiple price increases and in accepting bribes.

MAMULA WELCOMED ON RETURN FROM GDR VISIT

LD221657 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1546 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jul (TANJUG) -- Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, today returned from his working visit to the GDR and its Armed Forces, which lasted for several days. During his visit the federal secretary talked with his host, GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann, on the further promotion of relations and cooperation between the Armed Forces of the two friendly socialist countries.

Admiral Mamula and members of the delegation also visited some units and institutions of the GDR Armed Forces.

At Batajnica Airport the federal secretary of national defense was welcomed by Major General Cedo Kovacevic and Major General Bogdan Rencelj and other Yugoslav People's Army officers. Dr Guenther Berg, charge d'affaires of the GDR Embassy in Belgrade, and Matthias Mueller, assistant military attache, were also in the welcoming party.

ALGERIA'S BENDJEDID MEETS WITH DIZDAREVIC

LD221731 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1649 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Algiers, July 22 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Algeria attach very great significance to the forthcoming ministerial conference of the non-aligned countries in Luanda. This gathering should concentrate on concrete questions which are currently preoccupying the world and the Movement of the Non-aligned in particular. This was said in a talk between Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic, who is on a one-day working visit to Algeria.

At the centre of attention during the talk, conducted during the Yugoslav minister's reception by the Algerian president, were the preparations for the gathering in Luanda. The wider context encompassed a discussion about the next, eighth summit of the non-aligned countries. The collucutors confirmed, it was said, Yogoslavia's and Algeria's agreement that one should go to Luanda with clear orientations in regard to all the major chapters of international relations and that until the eighth congress the movement should be even more activated on the key issues -- including the elimination of hotbeds of crisis, the problems of disarmament, peace and security and the abolishment of the unjust economic relations in the world.

In this context, the Algerian president assessed very positively the just-concluded summit of the pan-African organisation, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), whose success, it was noted, will facilitate preparations for the ministerial conference in Luanda and future actions of the non-aligned, particularly in Africa.

Great satisfaction was expressed in the talk with the development of the overall cooperation of the two countries. Economic relations between Algeria and Yugoslavia, it was stressed among other things, are being increasingly built on stable, long-term foundations, on the well-known principles of South-South cooperation.

Dizdarevic conveyed to the Algerian president greetings from the president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and the Yogoslav leadership as a whole and underlined the significance of the Yugoslav-Algerian dialogue which has had its continuity at various levels.

[Belgrade TANJUG in English at 1907 GMT on 22 July reports: "Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic tonight ended a one-day working visit to Algeria and returned to Belgrade."]

AMENDMENTS TO FOREIGNER MOVEMENT LAW PROPOSED

LD222137 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1622 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, July 22 (TANJUG) -- The proposed amendments to the law on the movement and residence of foreigners in Yugoslavia, submitted to the Yugoslav Assembly today, provide for new and higher fines for offences under the law committed by responsible legal or physical persons. Up to now, the fines were unrealistically low due to high inflation in Yugoslavia.

Under the amended law, a foreign citizen who enters Yugoslavia when forbidden to do so, on a false passport or after giving false data about himself, will be fined 30 thousand dinars (about 100 U.S. dollars).

Subject to higher fines will also be foreign citizens using somebody else's passports or entering Yugoslavia in an illegal manner, while having no status of refugees.

Foreign citizens residing in the areas in which they are forbidden to move or reside, will be fined 20 thousand dinars (about 80 U.S. dollars) or jailed for 15 days. Ths same fine is provided for offences concerning the registration of residence or change of address.

The amendments also provide for considerably higher fines for Yugoslav citizens who keep foreign guests without registration of residence or who do not keep books of foreigners in order.

Also, Yugoslav enterprises or other legal persons which fail to inform conpetent organs in the republics or the provinces about the arrival of members of foreign armed forces or security services will be fined 200 thousand dinars (about 800 U.S. dollars).

The provision also applies to enterprises which fail to seek, within the prescribed time limit, the permission for temporary residence of foreigners; which fail to submit, within the prescribed time limit, the registration form for foreign citizens to whom they provide accommodation; or which do not keep regular registration of citizens to whom they provide accommodation.

Higher fines are also demanded for offences under the law on the passports of Yugoslav citizens and the traffic safety laws. The fines for offenses committed in crossing the state border have been increased tenfold, and those for traffic offences sixfold compared to the present amounts.